

Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

A Missouri paper speaks of our Kansas Whopper as "Colonel W. Thompson, an original Alliance man." Oh, ha, why so inconsistent?

We nominate General Rice as successor to Sitting Bull. Do we hear a second-Kansas City Gazette.

The whole state is on its feet howling for recognition to second the delightful suggestion.

While the northeast and east is wrapped in a thick mantle of snow the great valley region of the southeast is still in the full enjoyment of matchless autumn weather—bright sunshine and balmy air.

It is stated that gold is one of the constituent parts of the lymph remedy for consumption discovered by Prof. Koch. However popular this may make it in the popular estimation, it will make it too rich for common blood.

The growing wheat crop throughout the state is reported in splendid condition notwithstanding the unusually dry weather. The ground has retained a good degree of moisture, in consequence of the uniform medium temperature and absence of high winds.

The Capital exports the Alliance Republican farmer of Kansas to do his own thinking. That's what he seems to be doing, which is doubtless a great relief to the bosses who have heretofore been doing that little thing for him; and it seems that they are likewise doing their own voting.

The New York Sun estimates that there are at least a thousand millionaires in New York City. This is more than there are in Wichita, including the one who offered \$35,000,000 for the Cherokee Strip.

Which does not claim a thirty-five million. The bid referred to was made by six men whose backing includes a number of the thousand New Yorkers referred to.

The average human life is now placed at forty-two years. Fifty years ago it was thirty-four. At this rate the Methuselah average will be reached in the year 2828. It is now believed that the senate will get through talking about the elections bill and get down to the business of relieving the country through some practical legislation by that time.

The Kansas City Star the other day with some asperity instructed the Wichita Eagle hereafter not to credit the Star any editorial comment containing the editorial "we." The Atlanta Journal probably refers to this important promulgation when it says:

A Kansas City paper boasts that it never uses the word "we" in its editorial articles—on account of its fancied egotism, we suppose. But in one of its editorials of less than one quarter of a column in length, we have counted the name of the paper printed in small caps, six times.

From the interest that is now being taken in the beet sugar industry in several of the western states, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa in particular, there seems to be little doubt that the production of that necessary and valuable commodity in this country will equal the home demand, and if Mr. Gould's idea of restoring the duty and also continuing the bounty provided in the new tariff law should be adopted, the industry would receive such a stimulus that it would be but a short time until both could be removed without detriment to the industry.

There have already been three or four detailed accounts of the circumstances incident to the killing of Sitting Bull, given by alleged participants or eye witnesses, and they are all different, which circumstance tends to confirm the impression extant that it was a put up job to get the ugly old customer out of the way. And to help out the defense, a good deal of stress is laid upon the statement that many of the Indians regard the death of the old chief with a degree of satisfaction. But in point of fact there is very little in any of these to mitigate the murder of the defenseless prisoner.

It is now announced that Governor Hill has about decided to support Charles A. Dana for the United States senate from New York to succeed Senator Evarts. This will confirm the estimate a good many people have placed upon the orthodoxy of the governor's Democracy. Of course this, if true, is meant for a sly boost for the governor's claims to the presidential nomination. Improbable as that is now, it is no more so than many other things that have occurred in American politics, a place where the principle of the survival of the fittest as often fails as it obtains, as applied to candidates for public office.

Mr. Jay Gould has been interviewed on the political and financial situation, a portion of which we reproduce elsewhere. As will be seen, he holds to the doctrine of the Eagle on the McKinley bill, if not quite so radical as to silver. He, however, admits that France and America united might now force bimetalism, under which policy France has prospered. The Eagle said, day before yesterday that it was not sure that free sugar was a wise policy. Mr. Gould says that free sugar was a mistake, and that American sugar, with proper encouragement, would soon become an article of export. He gives congress a much needed whack.

An eastern clothing manufacturer in attempting to defend the McKinley bill says: "The only difference it will make will be that our American manufacturers will manufacture a finer grade of wools to take the place of imported ones." That has been the argument used in defense of a high tariff for years. If it should have the effect of stimulating the production of a better quality of goods in all lines affected by it, that would afford some compensation for the increased burden of prices; but the experience of the country has been the reverse of this, in large measure, and this has added, as much as anything else, to array public sentiment against the principle of protection.

AN ALLIANCE ENDORSEMENT.

The Eagle is in receipt of a long and hearty letter from Eli Benedict, Esq., of Medicine Lodge, who is an Alliance man and who has been, he says, attentively reading the Eagle for a long time, the course of which is very generally endorsed by the Alliance.

It is very pleasant to be endorsed, and Mr. B. is thanked for his hearty and honest letter. While the Eagle has been advocating some of the reforms demanded by the Alliance and denouncing some of the wrongs which the Alliance is trying to right, the Eagle cannot endorse some of the other of the Alliance's doctrines, one of which is its denunciation of the national banking law, for which they offer no substitute; and another is the foolish sub-treasury warehouse-trust scheme, which is class legislation not only but wild and impractical. So far as the farmer and his interests are concerned, outside of all politics and over and above all platforms, the Eagle is his friend and well wisher, and will fight for him, selflessly, so, if you will have it so, for only with the prosperity of the farmer can this state prosper.

OLD SOUTH KANSANS.

The following from the Troy Chief will interest many south Kansas readers of the Eagle. Capt. John H. Folks was the founder of the Sumner County Press, Torrence was the district judge here, and Old Grizzly merchandised in Wichita in an early day. The engineer alluded to is undoubtedly Fred Lord.

"Rory" Moore, of Topeka, writes us from San Diego, Cal., where he has gone for his health, that he runs across "former Kansas men everywhere." At the late election, Capt. John H. Folks, founder of the Sumner County Press, was elected sheriff of San Diego county. At the same election, ex-Judge Torrence, formerly of Winfield, was elected one of the superior judges, at a salary of \$9,000 a year, an office corresponding to our district judge. Jim Callen, son of "Old Grizzly," is there in the capacity of court commissioner and assistant county attorney. And when he started down to the wharf, to see the large steamer that plies between San Diego and San Francisco, there he found another Kansas man in the chief engineer, who formerly worked for Tom Peters, in railroading, in Osage county.

Twenty-five years ago common kip boots cost in central Kansas \$10 per pair, now \$2 to \$3; then jeans pants were \$4 per pair, now \$1.25; then salt \$10 per barrel, now \$1.25; then bacon 30 cents, now 10 cents; then four \$10 per hundred, now \$2 to \$3; and yet some people think it cost so much to live nowadays.—Abilene Reflector.

And so it does, for the reason, mainly, that the \$10 kip boot of twenty-five years ago is supplanted by \$10 to \$15 French calf and dongola kid foot-wear; the \$4 jeans pants has given place to \$5 to \$12 worsteds and cashmeres; 30 cents bacon is succeeded by fancy cuts of fresh meats and canned goods, while flour gives place to a variety of bread substitutes under catchy names and fancy prices. All these are but the merest commonplaces, and when one steps into the realm of fashion (and you know a person had as well be out of the world as to be out of fashion) the force of the derogatory remark last quoted in the foregoing is brought out in glaring vividness.

The president does not appear to be in much of a hurry to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench. It was given out shortly after the death of Justice Miller that the vacancy would not be filled until after congress assembled, leaving the impression that it would be done in a short time after the opening of the session. It is now nearly three weeks, and yet there is no intimation that the president is seriously considering the matter, further than the periodic statement that his favorite for the place is Attorney General Miller. If the president is determined to make this appointment, and is waiting for the public to become reconciled to it in advance, he need wait no longer, for such condition will not come about. Secretary Noble would come nearer satisfying the public requirements than any other member of the cabinet, but the demand for his appointment is not universal nor pressing.

If the Colorado silver men shall succeed in nullifying the new silver law now in force, by compelling the treasury department to receive silver bullion as for free coinage, and if the new tariff law that has not yet gone fully into effect shall be aborted on the ground of its unconstitutionality, both of which now seems probable, the most important work of the last session of congress will have been undone, though the effects of these upon the country as evidenced at the November election will be felt for some time to come. Experience is an expensive teacher, but some people will not learn from any other.

Secretary Windom's head is level. His recommendation to purchase all the surplus silver of the country, and his endorsement of the proposition to reduce the compulsory holdings of government bonds by the national banks, as provided for in the Plumb bill, shows that he is disposed to facilitate the best means for relieving the existing financial stringency.—Atchison Champion.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

From the Dallas Chief.
Senator Plumb appears to be at this time one of the biggest men in the senate. Of course, we do not exactly agree with his position on the tariff question; but he has the faculty of catching on to what the people want and what the country needs, and he just slashes right in to put his ideas through. He thinks the people do not want the election bill; but he helps to defeat it, and he should be put on the next presidential ticket, as is talked of, he would find that the south would take advantage of the absence of such a law to count up a solid vote against him, and do it with as much intense ferocity as if the candidate were Henry Cabot Lodge.

From the Dallas Republican.

Since Mrs. Leese announced that she will never leave Kansas as long as she has an enemy in the state, remarks the Kansas City Star, there has not been a harmful word about her in any of the papers. Everybody, including Mr. Lull, is now her devoted friend.

A Singular Coincidence

From the Kansas Republican.
The death of Gen. Terry is almost coincident with that of Sitting Bull, the Indian who he failed to capture after the Custer massacre. The acquaintance which Terry strove for here may be effected in the beyond.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOULD.

"The Wizard" Considers the Tariff Too High—His Views as to Silver.

George Alfred Townsend, known to newspaper men as "Gath," recently interviewed Jay Gould and obtained from him material for a very interesting three-column article, in the form of an interview, which he printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Here are extracts from the interview on the subjects of silver and the tariff.

Mr. Gould said: "I think the national banks have served a very good purpose. It is very hard in the best condition of things, for an active country like ours to have no banks, and we have been running along since 1812 quite prosperously, growing out the little bluster about 1884. The trouble with our national banking system now is that we have been discharging so much of the debt that we have abolished or retired the vehicle for banking. But this action of congress to go on coining say five million dollars of silver per month, supplies a basis for \$30,000,000 of business, and by February, I apprehend, the \$30,000,000 we have commenced to put out will all be out, and that will be felt very decidedly in the money market. Indeed, it may have the effect of an inflation of the currency, and stimulate things more than enough."

Quietly playing with a piece of paper in his fingers, Mr. Gould said: "I think that the United States and France, being bimetallic countries, now have it in their power, under the good feeling of dependence which exists between them, to bring about commercial countries, to bring about a restoration of bimetalism. You see the French have shown themselves with a silver coinage to be extremely saving, and hence the bank of France, in spite of all that France has had to pay since her war, has been able to give assistance of England and Germany, and it seems to me that the nations and the bankers all must take a better view of that prudence which in France has conserved the silver and helped the hard times everywhere. Now we are, I think, the greatest country in the world, and we are rich in our extensive country and our great fertility, but rich in accumulations. Indeed, I have no doubt myself that about \$100,000,000 are now hidden away in stockpiles. I do not mean literally stockpiles, such as the old ladies use, but the coin has been taken out of the mints and put into the safe deposits, the private safes, etc."

"Do you think that the McKinley tariff bill had anything to do with this withdrawal of confidence?"

"Yes, it had something to do with it. I think that congress sinned so long through the summer and far into the autumn was a detriment to confidence. It was not clearly known what they would do, and when at last they took the extreme measure of putting up the tariff there was a rush for money to import more goods than enough, and the merchants were in a bad way, and the debt, they felt over-burdened or discouraged, and this was imparted to the people."

"Is it your view that the late elections will terminate the tariff as a general policy?"

"Oh, no; there must not only be a tariff to collect the revenues, but a moderate degree of protection is not objectionable. Our system ought to be protection in moderation; violence on either side is to be deplored. The last congress had no business to put any more duties on. It was an error of judgment, and has been pronounced by the people. I believe in protection, however, up to a respectable figure; interference with business is seldom a proper thing, and the McKinley tariff bill turned out to be an interference. First, in tinkering the tariff upward and in forcing the business community to pay for it, and second, in the method of buying what was enough for the time. That is also my view on the silver question. What steps they have taken to increase the amount of the silver coin are all, I think, we can take care of. We have hitherto, in spite of predictions to the contrary, absorbed the silver coinage, and we have acted in the nature of more currency. If they will stop now, the business society will adapt itself to this already voted increase. But the tendency is when you get anything like that in politics to go on and do too much. Let them let it alone as it now is."

"Is it not true that the French, being in many an agricultural people, can take care of their silver better than we who are speculative?"

"No, The French are a speculative people, too. When I was in France, about ten years ago, I was invited by Mr. St. Philibert, who was about opening a new bank, to come and see the subscriptions being taken. Well," said Mr. Gould, "there might have been a quarter of a mile of people there in line of all sorts, coming up to make their subscriptions. Some had \$100 and some \$800, and some a great deal more. It showed that the French had confidence, and that they were also a speculative race. You see the advantages of that bimetalism is, that when things get tight over there and people begin to withdraw their money they can go into a bank and get it out. So there is no such drain as nations have which must pay right out in gold and silver currency. A few days of a check like that often brings a sober, second thought to investors and depositors, and cools off a fever. We must take care of this country that we do not get hold of too much silver that our gold will be exported."

"Is not that the case with Mexico?"

"Yes, they keep their gold and ship their silver. These two metals are required to keep up the currency. I think that this is now a prime question, and that the late election in England, which was alarmed by the help of France will cause a milder feeling than the radical feeling which has for some time past prevailed among the extreme one-sided men. The United States has a moral advantage to unite with France and bring to the attention of Germany and England the silver question again. It ought to be done, and the combined action of the great civilized powers would steady extremists here and everywhere."

From the Dallas Republican.

"Are you anything of a convert to Mr. Blaine's notion of an extensive trade with Spanish and Latin America?"

"I have not been so enthusiastic on that subject as some others. That is to say, I should not like to build a South American railroad through the length of that continent if I expected to return to it in my lifetime. I hope, however, that it will be built, if those willing to build it see proper to go ahead."

"You intimated that the tariff was still an issue?"

"Oh, yes. If I had to make a new tariff I would put back the duty on sugar and give a bounty to the raising of both beet root and cane sugar in the United States, and then I think, in a very few years, we should be exporting sugar instead of paying so much for it."

"Could we also raise coffee in America?"

"We might not be able to raise coffee, but we could raise it in Mexico, where there is plenty of room. The best coffee, you know, requires to grow upon an altitude, and Mexico is well adapted to that end."

Mr. Gould remarked on the tariff sub-

ject at another place: "We must not keep our tariff so high: foreign nations must send some of their manufactures here to export our cotton, breadstuffs, meat, etc., and they must be paid for in something which these countries can raise. Legislators ought not to lose sight of this necessary and healthy reciprocity in trade. Suppose England was to adopt a very exclusive policy and put a high tariff on our breadstuffs. I have no doubt that the effect would be to stimulate her agricultural prosperity, which has been ruined mainly by the competition of this country."

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Sol Miller reads the Kansas City Sun. Kansas has 8,811 school houses within its borders.

The McKinley bill is not responsible for the last "rose" of summer.

It does not infrequently happen that prohibitionists get at larger heads.

If anybody beats Senator Ingalls, in all probability, it will be Santa Claus.

The rats have already taken possession of the office of the defunct Thomas county cat.

It is strange that a man should be named "Sitting Bull" who did so much lying.

The Alliance legislature is going to see that some of the state pets "go by the board."

Senator Ingalls' numerous successors' name is not "pats"—at last it is not "unmentionable."

The Atlanta Constitution is very much "stuck on" Gen. Rice. Rice was formerly a goober-grabber.

The Topeka Democrat's motto is "We lead." It is not strong enough. Why not "We double-lead?"

"Some of the jokes about my bare feet," Jerry Simpson says, "are not to be seen with the naked eye."

One way for a young man to get mentioned in the papers at Atchison, is to go to a show without his girl.

The Kansas university has twenty-five post-graduates and something over five hundred gate-post graduates.

The "distance that lends enchantment to the view" with our new congressman, probably does so at 1 per cent interest.

A Kansas man moved out of a town the other day, because it got out on him that he had a brother in the Oklahoma legislature.

Jerry Simpson was shown the mace in the house of representatives, the other day, and he said he would like to hear a tune out.

Last fall potatoes were sold for \$5 a load. Now the same amount brings \$30. At this rate, most people can economize by eating prairie chicken.

It is said that Kansas apples will not keep as long as those raised in the east. This is a mild way for putting Kansas' passion for cider.

No sooner is a Leavenworth police commissioner saved from a bomb conspiracy than the dispatches relate that the czar of Russia is again threatened.

Alliance papers are quoting the little squib about Senator Ingalls being "a fixed star in the economy of space," with quotation marks around the word "fixed."

There is just as much sense in mentioning Judge McKay for the vacancy on the supreme bench as there is in pushing some of the "mentions" for Senator Ingalls' place.

Scientists say that it is utterly impossible to feel the pulse of an elephant. This is probably why the Kansas City papers have so much trouble in discovering the exact state of one another's circulation.

TOPEKA BAMP.

CAMPING AT GUAYMAS, Dec. 8th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

On our arrival at Guaymas we proceeded at once to unload all the horses, cattle, wagons, freight wagons, buggies and other baggage intended to go with the overland party to La Logia, a distance of 200 miles. Then the tents are unloaded and we go into camp near the railroad depot. It required four days to organize, rig up all the teams and wagons, lay in supplies for eighty-two persons and feed for all the stock which constitute the outfit going overland. This party started four days ago, and when the long cavalcade proceeded on its way along the principle street in Guaymas it brought the population to the sidewalks and doors along the line of march as if it had been circus day. They moved on to their destination in two sections. The horse teaming, most of the wagons will move forward as rapidly as possible so as to meet the main party that goes by boat and be ready to begin operations at the earliest date, while a few of the teams will accompany the cattle, and move along with the leisurely stage coach. Konner Rubio is due at this port tonight. We have chartered her for \$1,000 to carry ourselves, our baggage and all our freight to the pier at Topolobampo. She will make the run in about thirty hours. When they get to the pier they will camp and await the arrival of the overland party. This trip of ours partakes more the nature of an excursion of pleasure seeking tourists than of a train of emigrants. The whole party are in fine health and spirits and are enjoying themselves in a very pleasant manner. They spend their time taking in the town, fishing, boating, bathing in the surf, and "gathering up the shells on the sea shore." The weather here at present is all that could be desired, one wakes up in the morning with a feeling of ease and restfulness. The temperature is just what is so even and unchangeable. The fish and oyster peddlers come around every morning by daylight with great long boneless strips of fish hanging on each end of a long pole carried over the shoulder, enough in each piece to satisfy a large family for ten cents. And oysters two bits a hundred. We have oysters on the half shell, oysters stewed, oysters fried and scalloped, till we can rest for a mere trifle.

Since coming to Guaymas we have increased our population. We have had an addition of two Americans to our party. That is, one of our Kansas heifers dropped a fine Aberdeen Polled Angus bull calf, and Mrs. Whitel, of Strang, Nebraska, was delivered a few nights ago of a beautiful Mexican girl baby. Thus we keep right along with our colonization work from the coast.

Guaymas is what might be termed a typical Mexican town. It is nestled in the west end of a basin of the bay, surrounded and hemmed in by a range of rugged looking and barren mountains, with a narrow outlet on the west into the bay proper, and depends almost entirely upon commerce. The principal stores are very well stocked, and tastefully arranged. They all seem to be doing a thriving business and money seems to be plenty. Quite a number of the people are reputed to be very wealthy. A Frenchman in the commission business here, tells me that a stranger will starve to death. But when one gets acquainted with the language and the customs of the people, money just comes as if by its own accord. It is the most deceiving thing I ever saw. From the depot it looks only a couple of blocks of build-

ings, but when you get on the street cars, you ride a mile or two. More anon, WILLIAM ROSS.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Mort Bixler is in favor of an extra session.

Joe Paul, the boy who was shot, is still living.

Oklahoma is nineteen months old, next Monday.

The Oklahoma City Journal is talking "vigilant committees."

The first regular election of county officers will be held Feb. 2.

The Baptist church at Oklahoma City will be dedicated next Sunday.

Prize soon to be a favor of an extra session.

The Hennessy Clipper says old people are unusually numerous in Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma it is better to be elected to a county office than to the legislature.

The streets at Guthrie will look twice as broad after the legislature has adjourned.

El Reno was to prove up its townsite at the Oklahoma City land office, Tuesday.

There is a Cleveland county hog that is only thirteen months old and weighs 635 pounds.

The last vestige of snow left Oklahoma immediately after the Gazette issued its "roast."

The newspaper men of Oklahoma City have offered the Cherokees \$40,000,000 for the strip.

In one respect this is an exceptional week with Oklahoma. Not a paper has been busted.

The last veto is the longest. Kingfisher has expected to get much comfort out of that, though.

The people of the territory will never forgive the legislature for not taking that trip to Galveston.

Governor Steele, perhaps, considers it a lucky thing that a Kingfisher man is not in the presidency.

Terrill denies that he wants to be governor of Oklahoma. Maybe it is the presidency that he is after.

Topeka Journal: The next thing for the United States army to put an end to, is the Oklahoma legislature.

The Norman newspaper commissioners have completed their work at that town and will go to Noble or Lexington.

With the exception of a few private institutions, the only things that go in schools in Oklahoma yet, are the fish.

Judge Clark has a library at Oklahoma City containing 2,000 law books. It is supposed to be the largest in the territory.

Norman Transcript: Our postmaster took about a half pound of powder out of his safe door. The owner can have the same by applying at the postoffice.

One of the members of the legislature, according to the Guthrie News, is preparing to jump his board bill. This, however, is not as easy as jumping a lot.

Kansas City Star: From all accounts, selling forth bribery, immorality, gambling and political intrigue, the Oklahoma legislature is fully qualified to proceed to the election of a United States senator.

The census takers have reported to the executive department. Their figures show the following results: Cherokees, 19,820; Delawares, 741; Shawnees 700; Negroes, 3,172; whites, 1,970; Creek, 135; orphans, 401. Total, 24,057.

Governor Steele and Chief Justice Greene are in telegraphic communication with the president and attorney general in reference to an extension, by congress, of the Nebraska laws over Oklahoma in case the legislature fails to adopt a criminal code.

Hennessy Clipper: The bottom dropped out of the post market last week. The ground having frozen up shut off the market. The merchants of Hennessy ought to organize a post exchange and buy up a few thousand posts. This would make a market for those who have them to sell, and by all going in together they could afford to pay a fair price and make those who buy pay a reasonable price.

See Guthrie in Payne Hawk: When you go into a printing office walk up to the exchange table, open all the late papers and read them aloud to the editor, then tell him to speak of the weather and tell some long winded story about a storm that raged in the Seventeenth century. Moan awhile about some lost relation that has been dead in the grave fifteen or twenty years, pocket all the best and latest papers and walk off. The editor never cares to read papers and has nothing to do but listen to you read aloud, to have the papers lying about the table is a great nuisance and you are performing an act of kindness when you carry them off.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Plant Trees.

From Tolmado's Sermon.

"Plant the trees in your parks, that the weary may rest under them. Plant them along the streets, that up through the branches passers by may see the God who first made the trees, and then made man to look at them. Plant them along the brooks that under them children may play. Plant them in your gardens, that as in Eden the Lord may walk there in the cool of the day. Plant them in the cemeteries, their shade like a mother's veil, and their leaves sounding like the rustle of the wings of the departed. And the time is coming when, through an improved agriculture, the round world shall be circumferenced, engirdled, embosomed, emparadised in shade trees and fruit trees and flower trees. Isaiah declares in one place, 'The glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it' and in another place: 'All the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, instead of the briers shall come up the myrtle tree.' Oh, grandest, arborecence of all time, begin! begin!"

Catching On, So to Speak.

From the Emporia Republican.

Congress and the administration are becoming aroused to the need of more money. They have decided to melt up and recoin the old trade dollars, mutilated currency and battered two pots lying around in the treasury vaults and white house garrets, and if necessary to issue a few hundred millions of greenbacks. They cannot put these schemes through any too quick for the people. The west has been crying for money for these many months, and it would have been a good deal better for the Republican party if its cries had been heeded sooner.

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Handsome line of both hand and stand mirrors. These are novelties, both in shapes and designs.

Beautiful assortment of Bohemian Chinaware, Bisque figures, etc. We have also placed in our store an elegant line of